

PERSONALS.

Van Vadenburg, of Topeka, is in the city.

O. H. Baum, of Topeka, arrived last evening.

J. B. Nipp, of Winfield, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. G. W. Vaughan, Leavenworth, is at the Carey.

Mr. O. Carter, of Anthony, spent yesterday in the city.

Mr. W. H. McAllister, St. Louis, is in the city on business.

A. L. Moore, of McPherson, spent yesterday in the city.

Mr. John A. Eaton, Winfield, was in the city last evening.

Mr. Sol Light, St. Louis, is looking up business in the city.

Mr. P. S. Roman, New York, will be in the city for a few days.

Mr. C. H. Cunningham, Chicago, will be in the city for a few days.

Robert McFarland left yesterday for a few months in California.

Mr. B. L. McClain, traveling passenger agent of the Chicago & Alton, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. F. B. Raymond, of San Francisco, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. Stewart at the Metropole.

Mr. Thomas E. Chandler, who has been visiting County Attorney Morris, leaves for his home this morning.

Mr. Frank Boynton, of Manitowish Springs, is making a several weeks' visit with the family of Mr. C. W. Graham.

Mr. W. F. McIntyre, of Kingfisher, arrived yesterday and will spend a few days among his friends in the city.

Misses Mammie and Sadie Hinkle, of Emporia, are the guests of their cousin, Lulu Shepard, during the holidays.

Mr. E. A. Knapp, accompanied by his friend, Mr. H. C. Hudson, left for Topeka yesterday to attend the hospital.

Miss Ida Starr, assistant postmistress of Scott City, is spending the holidays with her friend Miss Bliss, of 423 North Main street.

Mr. Matt Grau, business manager of the Emporia Press, is in the city, having just returned from a visit to the city.

Mr. Ed. Ludy, cashier of the Crane manufacturing company of Kansas City, is in the city, visiting Mr. J. G. Smith, of College hill.

Mr. Mary Miller, corresponding secretary of the local missionary board of the Methodist Protestant church, is spending a few days with Mr. W. A. Morris.

Mr. Vermilion, of Harris, Harris & Vermilion, is expected home today.

Mr. Vermilion will remain in Iowa for the balance of the holidays.

Dr. John E. Jennings, of San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America, is visiting his father, Mr. J. C. Jennings, commercial agent of the Missouri Pacific at this point.

Dr. De Meer, of Salina, Kan., is stopping at the Metropole. He is a friend of Mr. H. Farmer of Topeka, and they made a special effort to attend the Albion banquet.

Messrs. W. C. and J. Green, of the Green brick company, have been spending the holidays at home, but return today to Pittsburg, Kansas, where they are completing a contract.

Mr. L. Charles Miller, who has recently returned to Salt Lake City, is in the city, having just returned from a visit to his home in Utah, but looks upon Wichita as his home.

Rev. J. M. Frame, of Ottawa, Kan., passed through the city yesterday en route to Rose Hill, Butler county, where he will hold a series of meetings. He was entertained well in the city by the Rev. T. J. Sheppard.

Mr. Henry T. West, an old Wichita boy, who is representing the Bunnell Investment company in Kearney, Neb., is home for the holidays. Having grown a beard and proportionately handsome, he has to introduce himself to his old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gladden and Miss Grace Gladden, of Appleton City, Mo., are visiting the family of their kinsman, Mr. N. N. Elliott, city, and Mrs. Elliott and Master Elliott, made the Eagle a complimentary visit yesterday.

Mrs. L. A. Peckham, arrived in Wichita from Chicago Tuesday to spend the holidays with her sisters-in-law, Mrs. R. Allen Hall and Mrs. P. A. Peckham. Mrs. Hall, mother came the same evening from Coldwater, Mich., to spend the winter and spring with her daughter.

AMUSEMENTS.

CRAWFORD GRAND.

Zauze gave another exhibition of magic last night at the Crawford Grand to a full house. Kissel, the zozo, driller, and Albert, the juggler, each did a good act. After the distribution of the presents Zauze gave an exhibition in the black art. The stage was gorgeously set and the effect was weird and wonderful. At command all shapes came from the dense darkness to do the bidding of the prince. Demons and angels appeared and vanished as quickly and mysteriously as they came. The darkness was so intense that one could easily believe himself peering into the infernal regions where nothing was visible save the floods of darkness and the only sound was the wailing of the lost. Black art with new features will be continued for the week.

THE BRIGANDS.

The Graw open company opens 'New Year's' night playing two nights and a Thursday matinee.

The opera is awful funny but the music is charming and of a peculiarly high order of merit. The chorus is numerically large and well classified, the solo parts being few and of secondary importance. 'The Brigands' is altogether a taking arrangement and will be heard again tomorrow night.—Chattanooga Times, Oct. 12th.

LADIES AUXILIARY ATTENTION.

There will be a special meeting of the Ladies auxiliary Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Hobbs 251 North Topeka, to make further arrangements for the New Year's reception to be given the Y. M. C. A. Let every member who possibly can be present, especially those on the refreshment and reception committees.

GRACE H. LOVE, Sec'y.

A Bit of Skull for a Pocket Piece.

Thomas Sheridan, No. 61 Kinzie street: Yes, I carry a piece of my skull in my pocketbook. It is not with the idea that it will pass for currency of the realm, but rather to remind me how near a man may get to grim old death and yet make his escape. How do I happen to have it? Well, a little over two years ago I was a sailor on the schooner A. C. King, and one day while in dock at the foot of Market street the mate and myself were making fast the sheet ropes, when a heavy truss fell from the fore-ward and caught me squarely on the head. I didn't see the truss fall, nor can I swear that it hit me, but that is what I was told when I recovered consciousness some weeks later. When the accident befell me I was taken to the Marine hospital, where the surgeons found there would have to remove a large portion of the skull in order to give me a show of life. They took out a piece seven inches long and from one-half to an inch in width. They filled in the hole with silver, and here I am telling about it and exhibiting a piece of my own skull. You see it is over an eighth of an inch in thickness, and about the size of a dime. Sometimes I feel a little dizzy while walking along the streets, but as a rule I am not much troubled. I am altogether unafraid for the occupation of a sailor, however, and will have to spend the balance of my life on land.—Chicago Tribune.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE SHOP GIRLS OF THE METROPOLIS.

They Have Many Trials and Have to Deal with All Sorts of People—Chances for Promotion—Long Hours and Small Pay. In Private Life.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, Dec. 16.—The average New York shop girl is well dressed, there is a trim daintiness which she affects, and which might serve as an example to many women who are careless and negligent in their attire. Then, too, she arranges her hair becomingly, and that is two-thirds of success in dressing. Her salary is not over large, averaging from \$8 to \$12, but she is accustomed to economize, in many cases doing her own washing in her room, so that she can afford a really effective jacket or hat. The great majority of them have no homes, but live in boarding houses, where they pay from \$5 to \$6 a week, and generally they have a room mate. They rise early, breakfast at 7, and are expected to be on hand at 8 o'clock in the shop, where the time keeper at his desk notes their punctuality and records it. If they are tardy there is a fine, which is deducted from their salary. The hardest part of their occupation is the constant standing which, sooner or later, weakens the most hardy of them. If a girl is quick and apt, she is likely to be promoted, as special ability is appreciated here as elsewhere. So that a girl who is able to sell to a capricious and whimsical customer an expensive coat or mantle has earned a success, and is spoken of as clever, and this is strongly in her favor. There is much small rivalry among them to secure the largest number of sales, and a young woman who shows no interest in a purchaser, and who moves and talks indifferently, is likely if she is retained at all in the employ of an enterprising firm. If she is a model in the cloak department she must wear a well shaped corset and hold herself with an erect carriage. One girl I know has an almost military bearing and walks with a firm, short step, throwing out her chest and having the air of an officer on dress parade. Then there is the pretty, quaint brunette, with curly black hair and a plump figure, who handles the expensive imported dresses with as much careless freedom as if they were so much calico. She almost always beguiles her customer. She will expound upon the beauty of a garment, holding up the flimsy lace material and thrusting her rounded arms beneath it to show off the effect of the rich pattern. Or, if it is of velvet, of delicate shade, she will place it under her chin and then tell her customer, with a bewitching smile, to note how becoming it is. The customer is hopelessly entranced and finishes by purchasing it.

The cleverest girl is the one who understands how to flatter adroitly, and in a single day this adaptable young woman will have acted fifty different roles. With an invalid she is slow and sympathetic; with a dashing, animated woman, she is brisk and talkative, and with a quizzical, undecided buyer, she is by turns wheedling and positive. All this, of course, is tiresome to an extent, yet it goes far towards securing promotion. If a girl loses her temper with a customer she loses the customer with it, so that amiability pays.

I chanced recently to witness one of the many annoying incidents to which shop girls are exposed. A lady, who appeared to be perfectly sane, approached the ribbon counter and, after inquiring the prices of a dozen different grades, she drew from her satchel a parcel and unfolded three yards of pale green ribbon about an inch in width.

"I would like to exchange this," she said, "for blue."

"But it is already cut," mildly interposed the salesgirl.

"Oh, it will go among the remnants," observed the other.

"This ribbon is not ours," exclaimed the girl, after a quick inspection.

"No, I bought it on Fourteenth street," replied the lady, placidly. She begged to have it exchanged, but the salesgirl informed her politely that it was impossible, in consequence of which she departed grumbling.

"Do you often come in contact with such cranks?" I asked.

"Oh! it happens very frequently," she answered.

"I should think you would get angry," I resumed.

"No, that would never do," she said, smiling, as if she turned to wait upon a customer.

I have often noticed the formality existing between the young women in shops. They seldom address each other without the prefix "Miss," and even long acquaintance does not alter this fixed code of etiquette. But when a girl was the shop at 6 o'clock work is forgotten, and she is spoken of as "that one" bearing upon it, and her friends and associates are usually not those with whom she is thrown in daily contact.

In private life the shop girl is proud and reticent, and frequently she does not wish her occupation to be known. She is passionately fond of dancing, and if she can steal a half hour she will be at the ball. As a rule she is well informed and entirely capable of looking out for herself.

There are, as in every walk of life, two classes: the girl who is eminently proper and the girl who doesn't care. The latter is generally the better dressed, and if some time she disappears from the shop no one remarks it especially, and it is passed almost without a comment, unless she should have the effrontery to drive down to the shop in her deplorable brougham and flash her diamonds in the faces of her co-workers.

A shop girl forms any friendship for a clerk or doorwalker; nearly always she is ambitious, desiring a merchant for a husband, and one of solid business principles. Working hard for her living she knows the value of money, and does not underrate its importance in a matrimonial venture. I do not wish to assert that the shop girl is mercenary, but she is sensible.

There seems to be an idea prevalent to the effect that a shop girl often secures a husband through her position, and that chance acquaintances thus formed are what she looks forward to or expects. Such, in fact, is not the case. The opportunities are fewer than are supposed, and a marriage brought about through such a chance is rare indeed. The largest number of shop girls are from 18 to 30 years of age, the majority marrying during that interval or else going into business for themselves. There are half a dozen women whom I could name, who are at present among the leaders of New York society, and who were once in the ranks, toiling and struggling. Now they have forgotten, and wish others to forget, that they ever filled the humble position in life occupied by the shop girl.

MARIE PETRAVSKY.

SCIENTIFIC SQUIBS.

A further step toward the artificial production of the diamond has been made by passing an electric current through carbon electrodes in a coil containing the white sand and electrodes, the whole being under considerable pressure.

Experiments recently made in France with a view to discovering the vitality of trichina show that when exposed to a temperature of 30 degs. to 25 degs. below zero for about two hours the little animals become as lively as ever on a return to normal temperature.

It would appear that the most ancient canon of beauty recognized by the most ancient of man was derived from Polydorus 463-413 B. C., whose celebrated statue "Doryphoros," the spear bearer, was long known as "canon" from its perfect embodiment of the male figure.

An American electrician who happened to visit the Paris exhibition claims to have ascertained the fact from some old records

that barbed wire is not an American invention.

He says that the invention was first conceived and patented by a Frenchman, Louis Francis Janin, about five years before the first patent was granted by the American government.

Aluminum is developing its value in another field of usefulness—the manufacture of ship plate. A plate in which 10 per cent. of it is used possesses great strength, will take a high polish, and is absolutely proof against the corroding action of sea water and the adherence of barnacles, sea grass and other similar matter. Gun barrels made of this alloy will not rust.

The authorities say that the duration of a lightning flash is not infinitesimal, but that the flash lasts a measurable time. For example, if one sets a camera in rapid vibration and exposes in it a plate so as to receive the impression of the flash, it is found that the impressions appear widened out on the negative, showing the negative to have moved during the time the flash was in existence.

An electrical instrument has been invented which is designed to remove the pain incidental to the extraction of teeth. It consists of adjustable, pivotally connected prongs carrying buttons and connected with an electric battery, the buttons being placed on the face over the nerves leading from the teeth to the brain, and a direct established the moment the tooth extracting instrument touches the teeth to be removed.

ROYAL FLUSHES.

Prince Bismarck's skull is now as smooth as a billiard ball.

The carina, says a Russian correspondent, dresses in good taste and wears a monocle.

The baby king of Spain is the thirteenth of his name. His mother feels nervous about him.

King George, of Greece, is an inveterate walker and is a familiar figure on the streets of Athens.

King Tiantoi, potentate of Annam, is 9 years of age, but fully conscious of the importance of his position.

The jewels owned by the king of Siam are valued at \$3,000,000 in gold cash, and he even has an umbrella worth \$2,000.

Queen Victoria is very fond of Scotch articles of dress. She likes oatmeal in every form, and eats it for breakfast and dinner.

Little Princess Wilhelmina, heir to the Dutch throne, has mastered Dutch and German and is now diligently studying French.

Prince Christian, the oldest son of the crown prince of Denmark, who is at present serving his year in the ranks of the common soldier, is the tallest prince in Europe.

Isabella, of Alcantara, late princess imperial of Brazil, is in her 44th year. Her marriage to the Count d'Eu took place in 1846. They have three children, of whom the eldest is the young Prince Pierre, now 14 years of age.

The Prince of Wales intellectually may not be one of the greatest geniuses, but he has not only tact, but a wonderful capacity for exercising picturesque courtesy. At Cairo the idea occurred to him to head the British troops, and at their head to salute the khedive of Egypt at the head of the Egyptian troops. It was all done on the spur of the moment. It came as a surprise. It delighted the khedive.

THE CARE OF CHILDREN.

Don't tell the faults or cute sayings of your child in his presence.

Don't deceive or frighten (by bugbears) children into obedience.

Don't manifest a spirit of partiality. Children are sure to detect this.

Don't encourage in a small child that for which you will punish him when older.

When you promise a child something, don't forget to fulfill the promise to the letter.

Don't be constantly menacing a child with "I'll whip you," or "I'll put a stick over you."

Don't trample mercilessly under foot the wishes of a child, but respect them as far as possible.

Don't ever let him see in you a trace of the "I'm bigger than you and you've got to mind" spirit.

Don't punish a child in anger, but let him know that you dislike the task, but perform it for his good.

Don't do and say things for the sake of causing him to show anger and then scold because he does so.

Don't say "Oh, do hush up!" or "Don't bother me with so many questions," when a child questions you.

Don't feel it beneath your dignity to give a child the reason for a refusal, if practicable so to do; if it is not, your former conduct should have inspired such confidence toward you that he will cheerfully submit though he does not understand your motives.—New England Farmer.

STORM INDICATIONS.

Soot burning on back of chimney.

Wild geese flying over in great numbers.

Coal burning alternately bright and dim.

The weather usually moderates before a storm.

Distant sounds heard with distinctness during the day.

Red clouds at sunrise, and the aurora when very bright.

Practical utter low cries before a storm and select a low perch.

Domestic animals stand with their heads from the coming storm.

Oxen or sheep collecting together as if they were seeking shelter.

Fire always burns brighter and throws out more heat just before a storm, and is hotter during it.

It is said that blacksmiths select a stormy day in which to perform work that requires extra heat.

When a heavy cloud comes up in the south-west and seems to settle back again look for a storm.—Old Saws.

To Satisfy Insurance Companies.

Have you heard the story of the rubber hose bought for the infirmity? It was a coil of hose to hang in the hall, to be used in case of fire. One day they took it down in order to sprinkle the lawn, but as soon as the water was turned on it burst in half a dozen places. The infirmity directors were raging. They took the hose back to the rubber store and demanded an explanation. The proprietor of the store said that he had sold it in good faith, supposing it to be a good article. In order to satisfy himself he wrote on to the manufacturer, who replied that the hose was simply an ornamental article, made to hang up in factories "to satisfy insurance requirements." And so there is hose made that is to be looked at, not used. Here is a big factory, and its owner, supposing that in case of fire he can turn on twenty lines of hose at once, is putting his trust in a rotten, good for nothing pipe. Better inspect all these emergency hose lines once.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Sure to Get Rich.

Take—I tell you what, Bob, Stevens isn't getting rich.

Bob—You don't say! What business is he in?

Take—He's in the trunk business. But he has ten sons, and they're all baggage men on the Crescent railroad.—Harper's Bazar.

A PROFITABLE CHARITY.

CHEAP RESTAURANTS FOR THE POOR OF AUSTRIA'S CAPITAL.

Tea Central Cooking and Eating Houses in Vienna Carried on at a Profit—The Prices Paid and the Customers—How the Places Are Run.

What Mrs. Frank Snod described as a burning need of the working classes in London, and what has been put into practice, as a solitary experiment, in Battersea, has existed in Vienna on an elaborate scale for not less than seventeen years, and is just now undergoing further expansion.

An association, under the patronage of the Empress Elisabeth, called *Erster Wiener Volkskuechen-Verein*, opened in 1873 a central cooking kitchen for the benefit of the poor classes. It has now five such kitchens in different districts of the city. Several districts, especially in the poorer parts of the city, have established five more such kitchens, among them one where food is cooked according to the Jewish rites, so that altogether ten cooking kitchens exist at the present moment in this capital. The parent institution recently transferred its offices and one of its kitchens to a spacious building of its own, erected at the cost of 40,000 florins, while the other kitchens and eating houses are still in hired premises.

METHOD OF ORGANIZATION.

These kitchens are distinct from the soup kitchens, of which we have many in Vienna. As to these it is unnecessary to say more than that soup, tea, coffee and bread are served morning and evening at fixed prices. Several million cups of tea are thus yearly sold, and the institution, which is worked by the Soup Kitchen association, has been self-supporting from the beginning.

The *Wiener Volkskuechen-Verein* has 373 life members (or founders), who gave 500 florins each; ordinary members subscribe yearly between 1 and 5 florins (2 to 10 shillings). The 40,000 florins spent on the new building were provided in commemoration of the emperor's jubilee of forty years' reign. The kitchen association is managed by a committee of ladies and gentlemen. Meals are served in each of the kitchens three times a day—from 6 to 8 in the morning, from half-past 11 till 2, and from 6 till half-past 8 in the evening. On each occasion two lady members of the committee, or two members of a "supporting committee" of young ladies, are in charge of the management of a committee of ladies and gentlemen. Meals are served in each of the kitchens three times a day—from 6 to 8 in the morning, from half-past 11 till 2, and from 6 till half-past 8 in the evening. On each occasion two lady members of the committee, or two members of a "supporting committee" of young ladies, are in charge of the management of a committee of ladies and gentlemen.

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